The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,213.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

337

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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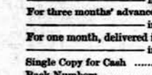
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

	April		May.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	3
„ Carwar	28	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore	29	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras	10
„ Calicut	„	„ Coconada	12
„ Beypore	„	„ Nagapatam	13
	May.	„ Chilipatam	13
„ Cochin	1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin	2	Arrives Calcutta	16

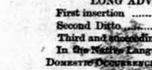
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

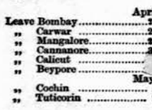
The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	11	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	27
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Linga	14	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	17		June.
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	2
Arrive Bussorah	19	„ Kurrachee	8
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, sail in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Comorin," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 26th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Vajnan Ki.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

Notice.—On and after the 1st May the Steam Ferry to Oorun and Oolwa will leave Carnac Bunder at 8-30 A.M. instead of 9 A.M. as hitherto calling at Butchers Island both going and returning.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

The "Californian" offers excellent accomodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For freight and passage apply to G. F. FIM & Co., Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE Clipper ship "Thames" will sail for Swan River on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 A.M. There is excellent accomodation for a few first class passengers. Apply to the undersigned for terms, either for freight or passage money.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners, ship "Thames."

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W.H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—Gentlemen are requested to make all Entries and Nominations, &c., for the ensuing Poona Races to the Honorary Secretary, at the Sanitarium, Mahableshwar. JOHN HUMFREY,
11th April, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On Wednesday the 5th day of May 1869, Messrs Bennett and Company will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by the order of the sole surviving Executor of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle, all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, or with the appurtenances, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadevie, and numbered 36 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a house in the occupation of Mr. Connelly, on or towards the west by a house in the occupation of Mr. De Souza, on or towards the north by a house in the occupation of Mr. Fernandes, and on or towards the south by the Fuzendaree cart belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, and to Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, Forbes Street.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Executor appointed under the Will of the late Mrs. Gertrudes Rebelle.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE.—Messrs. Manockjee Auderjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the following Household Property of Colonel Anderson, situated in the civil station at Manickwarra—

One upper storied Bungalow, with four rooms on ground flour, &c.

One Bungalow, with two rooms, bath-rooms, and verandah on three sides.

One Office Bungalow, with three rooms, and verandah on three sides.

Stabling for 7 Horses—saddle and harness rooms, godowns, extensive outhouses for servants, cattle and tool sheds, farmyard, &c.

The above property, with flower and fruit garden, stocked with upwards of 400 fruit trees, in all about 30 acres of land, irrigated from two pukka built wells, water courses, troughs, &c., will be sold, without reserve, by public outcry, at Manickwarra, at 11 A.M. on Saturday the 15th day of May 1869.

Terms—10 per cent. on each lot being knocked down, the remainder ten days after delivery.

Further particulars to be learnt from the undersigned.

The above is recommended to persons desirous of farming and engaging in the breeding and rearing of horses and cattle, all the appliances for which already exists on a small scale and are capable of extension, while there is an abundance of good water and forage procurable to any extent from the neighbourhood of the Gheer forest within easy distance.

MANOCKJEE AUDERJEE & Co.,
General Agents and Auctioneers.

Camp Rajkote, 19th April, 1869.

NOTICES.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.
To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Bengal" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—
Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Tanjore," from Southampton, 27th March.
„ "Bangalore," from Marseilles, 4th April.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Syria," from Southampton, 20th March.
„ "Venetian," from Liverpool, 22nd March.
„ "Pera," Marseilles, 28th March.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1869.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjee Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th instant, from parties willing to undertake the widening and lower road leading to the Government House, Malabar Point, and constructing Lodges at the entrance thereof.

The plans and specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender. KAHANDAS KUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, April, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, &c.—

	Price per 100 lineal feet.
Tongued and grooved :—	
6 by ½ in. Whitewood ..... 158,000 feet.....	Rs. 3 12
6 by ½ in. Do. ..... 48,000 „	„ 4 4
6 by ¾ in. Redwood ..... 36,000 „	„ 6 0
6 by 1¼ in. Do. ..... 20,000 „	„ 7 4
Tongued, grooved and beaded :—	
6 by ½ in. Redwood and Whitewood 190,000 feet Rs. 4-4.	

For sale in lots of not less than 5,000 lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
20th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of Mungesh Pandurung and Venayeck Pandurung.

Upon hearing Messrs. Dallas & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of this estate, I order that the creditors of this estate do send in their claims against the said estate and the abovenamed traders to the trustees, at their office, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, on or before the 16th day of June next, and that in default the said creditors be excluded from any distribution of assets made before such claims are sent in and proved; and I further order that this order be advertised once in the "Government Gazette," and twice in each of the following papers, viz., the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami Jamshed," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Duyan Boduck."—Dated this 6th day of March, 1869.

M. R. WESTROPP.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that clear

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which ;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery ; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent ;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

BISCUITS.

The Company are Agents in this Presidency for the superior manufactures of

MESSRS. PEEK, FREAN & Co.,

to whom Prize Medals were awarded, at

LONDON IN 1862, DUBLIN IN 1865, & PARIS IN 1867.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
A B C Biscuits, amusing and wholesome for children ... . 1 lb. tins,	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Abernethy plain with Carraway seed.. 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Albert ... ... 1 „ „	1 14	2 0
Do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot plain and suitable for children ... ... 1 „ „	1 2	1 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Brown Meal (Digestive), a capital Cheese biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Captain's (thick), a quite plain biscuit 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Do. large Family or Mess Tins ... „	3 8	4 0
Do. do. ... ... „	6 0	7 0
Do. (thin) plain, a good Cheese biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Cracknel, plain, a good Cheese or Jam biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Cracknel, light and soft, a good invalid's biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Ecosse, a dessert biscuit, flavoured with Vanilla ... ... 1 „ „	1 2	1 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	2 0	2 4
Fancy Machine, a crisp and slightly sweet biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	1 8	1 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Ginger Nuts, do. ... ... 1 „ „	1 2	1 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Hard Mixed, dry varieties, not sweet, 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 12	2 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits ... „	1 4	1 8
Lunch, a plain dry biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Milk, a plain coffee biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Mixed Fancy, sweet varieties ... ... 1 „ „	1 8	1 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	2 4	2 8
Nic Nac, a fancy sweet biscuit ... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Palace Varieties, of 28 sweet rich biscuits ... ... 1 „ „	1 0	1 2
Pearl, a very slightly sweet biscuit ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Prince of Wales, a plain biscuit ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Spice Nuts, do. ... ... 1 „ „	2 0	2 4
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	2 0	2 4
Tonic, a plain good biscuit... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Trio Wafer, do. ... ... 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Assortments of the above kinds, 1 lb. tins, per doz.	11 0	12 8
Do. do. ... ... 2 „ „	19 8	22 0
Mackenzie and Middlemas' celebrated Albert Biscuits ... ... 3 lb. tins, each	2 0	2 4
Ross's Celebrated Nursery Biscuits, as used in the Royal Nurseries...	3 0	3 8
Ross's Celebrated Nursery Biscuit Powder ... ... per tin.	1 14	2 2
Ross's Celebrated Rusks ... ... per tin.	4 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

FINEST ENGLISH FLOUR.

Specially dried and packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, for export to tropical climates, by Peak, Frean, & Co.

Cases, containing	7 lbs. each	2 8	3 0
Do do.	14 „ „	4 8	5 0

GELATINE.

Morson's Finest Transparent, in packets of 2 oz.	...each	0 12	0 14
Do do. do.	4 oz. „	1 4	1 12
Nelson's Patent Opaque, do.	2 „ „	0 14	1 0
French Transparent, in Sheets for Soups..per lb.		3 0	3 8

ISINGLASS.

Vickers' Real Russian, Pine Cut in packets of 1, 2 & 4 oz. at..	...per ounce	1 1	1 4

CANDIED PEELS.

Citron, in tins of 1 lb.	...each	2 4	2 8
Lemon „ „	... „	1 12	2 0
Mixed „ „	... „	1 12	2 0
Orange „ „	... „	1 12	2 0
Orange and Lemon Candied Rings, 1 lb..	„	2 4	2 8

ESSENCES.

For Colouring and Flavouring.

Almond, Allspice, Bergamot, Caraway, Celery, Cinnamon, Citron, Clove, Ginger, Lemon, Mace, Marjoram, Mint, Nutmeg, Orange, Parsley, Pimento, Ratafia, Sage, Saffron, Thyme ...	each	0 12	0 14
Do. do Assorted ...	...per doz.	8 8	10 0
Cochineal Colouring, for Blancmange, Ices, Jellies, &c.	...per bot.	0 14	1 0

SPICES.

Allspice, Cardamom, Caraway, Cinnamon, Clove, Ginger, Mace, Nutmeg, Black Pepper, Long Pepper, White Pepper, Pimento ...	each	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Assorted...	...per doz.	8 8	10 0

HERBS.

For Seasoning, Flavouring Soups, &c.

Received direct from Covent Garden, Overland.

Basil, Celery, Lemon, Thyme, Marjoram, Mint, Parsley, Sage, Savory, Thyme, and mixed Herbs, in bottles ... ...each 0 14 1 0
Do. do. do ... ... „ 1 12 2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRODUCTION OF BYRON'S GREAT BURLESQUE, ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL SCAMP.
With New Scenery, New Dresses, and Appointments.

DAVE CARSON
in his New Impersonation of
ABANAZAR, THE PARSEE MAGICIAN.

GO AND SEE
THAT WONDERFUL SCAMP!
AND
THE WIDOW TWANKAY!

ON MONDAY, 26TH APRIL,

The Performance will commence with (second time) the Elegant Musical Comedy, entitled,

PERFECTION;
OR, THE
MAID OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon.....Mr. H. Richardson.
Charles Paragon.....Mr. F. Pollock.
Sam.....Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Kate O'Brien, with Song "Molly Asthore"...Mrs. H. Richardson.
Susan.....Miss F. Wiseman.

After which will be produced, for the second time in Bombay, the world-renowned Burlesque of

ALADDIN;
OR, THE
WONDERFUL SCAMP.

The Sultan (a Monarch in difficulties, and anything but a Rox pecuniaram).....Mr. W. South.
The Vizier (who amidst other dirty work, is supposed to have cleaned out the Exchequer).....Mr. F. Pollock.
Pekoe (The Vizier's hope and liisown pride)..Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Aladdin (an anomaly, for although he is considered by everybody to be a lively youth, he is universally looked upon as a "sad boy").....Mrs. H. Richardson.
Abanazar (a Magician who has been round the world in search of the lamp, but who finds great difficulty in getting round Aladdin).....Mr. Dave Carson.
The Slave of the Lamp.....Mr. O. Deering.
The Genius of the Ring.....Mr. Herberte.
The Widow Twankay (Aladdin's mother, "who" to quote the Arabian Nights, was rather old, and who, even in her youth, had not possessed any beauty).....Mr. H. Richardson.
Princess Badroulboudour ("This Princess was, in fact, the most beautiful brunette that ever was seen : her eyes were large, well placed, and full of fire, &c."—Arabian Nights).....Miss F. Wiseman.

Maidens, Mandarins, and Mob.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

Scene I.—HAND-TEA ROOM IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE. The Skipper and his boy.—How the Sultan catches the Vizier upon the hop, and how the Vizier has the Sultan upon the hip.—A modest proposition, and a bold resolution.

Scene II.—A STREET IN PEKIN. Arrival of a mysterious Wizard-er from the south.—How Aladdin affords him the opportunity of knowing how he is himself taken aback.—How the long-lost brother is found short.—How he is looked upon as an imposter, but how he is believed to be innocent, when he discloses his gift.

Scene III.—THE JEWELLED CAVERN. How Aladdin goes in by himself, but falls out with Abanazar.—How he receives a ring, accompanied by a knock, and how Abanazar goes right off, his ring being left on. The Lamp ! The Ring! The Rub !

THE GENIUS OF THE RING!

Scene IV.—ALADDIN'S COTTAGE. How Aladdin looks out of wind-oh, and how his Mother almost loses her breath.

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP.

A magic meal.—Oh, gem-ini !—How the Widow carries Aladdin's proposition for the Princess's hand.

Scene V.—IN THE SULTAN'S PALACE. A slow match, and eventual blow up.—How the Widow is introduced at Court, and makes a decided impression.—Extraordinary change for a sovereign.—Terrible riot at the Union, and opportune arrival of out-door relief.—Expression of delight at prospects of existence in an attic on the upper storey, and expression of indignation to an upper-attic finale.

Scene VI.—EXTERIOR OF ALADDIN'S PALACE. [illegible] How Abanazar [illegible] How the Princess gets into trouble, and is transported in *jeu seizing*.—How the Princess is carried off and how the Sultan and Widow follow.—How Aladdin finds his friend stick to him, though his pal-has gone to Africa !

Scene VII.—SALOON IN THE MAGIC PALACE. How the Princess rejects Abanazar's name and numerous addresses.—How he plays his cards badly, and though a good hand at twos, finds he has lost the rub.—How the lamp changes owners.—How the four intruders run him through as a forerunner to what is to follow.—How the hunters literally "comes down," followed by the curtain and it is hoped the applause of a

GENEROUS PUBLIC!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS,

Acting Manager .....Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager .....Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director .....Signor Zelman.

NOTICE to ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned being desirous of obtaining tenders for the construction and repairs of several Works in connection with Local Funds Department of the Tanna Collectorate, Notice is hereby given, that plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of Contracts may be inspected, and forms of tender obtained, on application at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 26th day of April, 1869, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Tenders sealed and marked outside "Tender for Local Fund Works" must be addressed to the undersigned, and delivered at his office on or before the 5th day of May. No tender can be entertained that is not made on the form provided.

The undersigned does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender. W. J. ADDIS, C. E.,
Local Funds Engineer, Tanna.

Local Funds Engineer's Office, Tanna, 20th April, 1869.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co. have now on hand the largest stock of Electro Silver Plate in Bombay, comprising—

HOT WATER BEEF STEAK DISHES.
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SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES.
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We respectfully call attention to our Illustrated Catalogue, a most useful and interesting volume, in which the greater portion of our stock is fully described and illustrated, thus giving purchasers a clear idea of the kind of articles they are ordering. We shall be happy to send copies of the Catalogue free by Post to any part.

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SOUNDY & Co.
General Importers and Agents.
7 and 8 Rampart Row, and 4 Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. Q. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to clause 17, section 95, of Act XIX. of 1865, a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 5 Church Gate Street, on Saturday the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday the 27th April, 1869, at 2 P.M., at the Association's office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st December, 1868, and the report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1869.

TO DEFAULTING SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND & RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that unless the 2nd Call of Rs. 1,000 per share made on the 2nd May, 1868, together with interest and expenses, is settled on or before Friday the 30th instant, the names of all defaulters shall be published preparatory to the sale of the claims.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th April, 1869.

NOTIFICATION.—Under the provision of Section XXVII of the Bombay Act II of 1869, for the levy of Municipal Certificate Tax on Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay, I hereby give notice that I have, with the sanction of Government, delegated to Mr. Theodore Cranenburgh the Government Collector under the Income Tax Act, all the powers and duties conferred and imposed on me by the said Act.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1869.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.—Mr. Alli Abdoolla has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged in his Establishment a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, M.R.C.V.S., and that he is prepared to receive from this day Horses for treatment at the charge of Rs. 1½ per diem for medicine and attendance, and Rs. 1½ for keep and stabling, horsekeepers extra.

Certificates of soundness or otherwise will be given at the usual charge of Rs. 10, the purchaser of the horse paying for the same.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

GEORGE FREEMAN GLOVER.—By a Decree of His Honor the Vice Chancellor Stuart, dated the 9th day of February 1867, in a suit instituted in the High Court of Chancery in England for the administration of the estate of Lieutenant Colonel Sterling Freeman Glover, who died at Cheltenham, England, on the 3rd day of April 1866, it was (amongst other things) decreed and directed that an enquiry whether George Freeman Glover (therein named George Glover), the nephew of the testator, was living or dead, and if dead, when he died, and if it should appear that he survived the testator and was since dead, an enquiry whether he died testate or intestate as to real estate, and if intestate who was his heir at law, and who was the legal personal representative or representatives of the said George Glover.

The said George Freeman Glover was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and in the Merchant service. He is believed, in or about the year 1865 or 1866, to have commanded a vessel sailing between Bombay, or some other Indian port, and China, and to have formerly traded in Calcutta. If and this meet the eye of George Freeman Glover, he is requested to communicate without delay with us, the undersigned, when he will be informed of the benefit to which he is entitled under the Will of the said Lieutenant Colonel Sterling Freeman Glover, otherwise he may lose such benefit. Any other person giving such information as will procure a communication from him, if living ; or if dead, will furnish a duly authenticated certificate or other legal evidence of the date and place of his death, and whether he left a Will, and if so, when and where it was proved, will be paid a reward of £10 on application to us.

H. U. & J. N. GOULDHURST,
13, New Inn London, Solicitors,

8th March 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market active. There was a moderate demand for Elphinstone, Colaba, and New Bank of Bombay shares.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Dhoolia.
Lamb, Major, Bengal Staff returned from furlough, from England.
Evans, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Bennett, Lieutenant, 1-19th Regiment, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Holdich, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, returned from special duty, from England.
Dummler, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, returned from special duty, from England.
Probyn, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, returned from furlough, from England.
Purcell, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment returned from leave, from England.
Kennaday, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Lawrence, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to England.
Lamb, Major, Bengal Staff returned from furlough, to Calcutta.
Cooper, Major, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, to join, to Kurrachee.
Malden, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Evans, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, on leave on private affairs, to England.
Bennett, Lieutenant, 1-19th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.
Purcell, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, on private affairs, to Jubulpore.
Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballa, 5th April 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant R. E. Crompton, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be extra Aide-de-Camp, as a temporary arrangement, from the 23rd March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant Loftus C. Singleton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rattray, who retires. Dated 31st March 1869.

Ensign George Augustus Hives to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Singleton, promoted. Dated 31st March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to confirmation by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant George Chalmer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Singleton, promoted. Dated 31st March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Warburton, Royal Artillery, who has been permitted by Government to resume his probation for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Kitson, who has exceeded the limit of 24 months leave. Dated 3rd April 1869.

37th Native Infantry.—Captain F. A. Montriou is permitted to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion to Captain. Dated 3rd April 1869.

39th Native Infantry.—Ensign F. N. Chalmers, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 25th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Baynes, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 3rd April 1869.

40th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. L. Prendergast to be Adjutant, vice Cumberlege, who vacates on promotion. Dated 3rd April 1 69.

Ensign J. D. Hallett, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Native Infantry to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Prendergast. Dated 3rd April 1869.

Brigadier General G. Bourchier, C. B., is transferred from the Dinapore Brigade, to the Eastern Frontier District, and is directed to proceed at once and take up his Command

With reference to G. G. O No. 394, dated 3rd April 1869 Brigadier General H Milne is posted to the Dinapore Brigade, and is directed to proceed and take up his Command.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint the following Officers to officiate as Brigade Majors at the stations indicated opposite their respective names :—

Captain J. M Heath, 20th Hussars, in the room of Captain C. E. Bates, proceeding to Europe on leave, Meerut.

Captain T. N. Baker, Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry, in succession to Captain Bowles, 60th Foot, who has been promoted to a regimental Majority, Fyzabad.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

5th Foot.—Lieutenant J. W. Pearse-Hobbs, 2nd Battalion.

11th Foot.—Captain J. R. Kelsall, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant C. W. R. Mansergh, 2nd Battalion.
60th Foot.—Major E Bowles, 4th Battalion.
Captain G. H. Trotman, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant C. H. Smith, 3rd Battalion.

Major Bowles is directed to proceed to England, and join his battalion, reporting his arrival to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 17th Foot having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

11th Foot.—Ensign R. E. A. Jenkins, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st ultimo :—

Lieutenant R. Chambers, 5th Lancers.
R. C. D. E. Spottiswoode, 21st Hussars.
Lieutenant H. H. Murphy, Royal Engineers.
C. S. Bailey, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Battn. 19th Foot.
Captain W. Cleland, 102nd Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following transfers of Brigade Majors :—

Major J. Morland, from Delhi to Meerut.
Captain J. M. Heath, (Officiating,) from Meerut to Delhi.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Lees, M. D., in joint medical charge of Simla, is directed to afford medical aid to the detachment 1st Goorkha Regiment at Simla, in addition to his other duties.

Assistant Surgeon J. Knox, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by the Punjaub Government, is appointed to the Medical charge of the 25th Native Infantry, in the room of Surgeon G. K. Poole, M. D., transferred to the 18th Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Medical officers, en route from England, are posted to the Circles specified against their names :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. B. P. O'Brien Gwalior Circle.
Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. G. Bourns, and Staff Asst. Surgeon J. F. Blake, M. B., Meerut Circle.

The Presidency Division order, dated the 22nd January last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturin to do duty with the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Dum-Dum, is confirmed as a purely temporary measure, with reference to G. O. C. C. of 12th December 1868.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. H. Thompson, F Battery, (B Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel D. McNeil, (16th Brigade, commanding Royal Artillery, Mooltan,) to Simla and Dalhousie, from the 8th March to the 8th June, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. W. Townsend, (B Battery, 19th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Major Brevet Colonel R. B. Prettejohn to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Riding Master G. Rayment, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Macleod, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Brevet Major H. S. Cochrane V. C. (Brigade Major, Dinapore,) to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion) Lieutenant C. F. Barnardiston, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Captain E. Everett, to the hills north of Deyrah, from 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

90th Foot.—Lieutenant W. F. Wilson, to England, via the Cape from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical board.

93rd Foot.—Captain (Local Major) W. J. Bell, to Kussowlie from the 6th March to the 5th September, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. A. MacVicar, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. Atkins, (Adjutant 1st Native Infantry,) from the 13th to 26th October 1868, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain C. E Bates, (Brigade Major, Meerut,) to Bombay, for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Captain H. I. Wheler, (attached to the 17th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 14th August, to study the native languages.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major J. P. Kelly, (in medical charge 11th Native Infantry,) to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 19th March to the 19th September, in extension of leave on medical certificate, preparatory to retirement.

Assistant Surgeon D. J. Walsh, to Calcutta, from the 8th March to the 8th April, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th April 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

3rd Hussars.—Captain Edward Arthur Gore to be Major by purchase, vice Bell, retired. Dated 27th March 1869

Lieutenant Albert P Hallifax to be Captain by purchase, vice Gore, promoted. Dated 27th March 1869.

Lieutenant George William E. Hunter to be Captain by purchase, vice Maxwell, retired. Dated 29th March 1869

Cornet Robert G. Dickson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hallifax, promoted. Dated 27th March 1869.

Cornet John W. D. Hilton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted. Dated 29th March 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. E. Salkeld, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Knoade, on furlough. Dated 5th April 1869.

23rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant S. V. Gordon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Paterson, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 5th April 1869.

Lieutenant C. F. Massy, 92nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Gordon. Dated 5th April 1869.

Lieutenant W. M. Story, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st November 1869.

Surgeon Major A. L. Bogle, M. D., is posted to the medical charge of the 11th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon Major J. P. Kelly.

Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, of the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, is reported to have passed as Military Surveyor and Field Engineer, agreeably to the provisions of G. O. C. C. of the 13th July 1865.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Assistant Surgeon E. Vallance, to England, from date of embarkation, for eight months, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Brevet Colonel R. G. H. Grant, (D, Brigade) to England, by either route, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain E. S. Burnett, (A Battery, A Brigade,) to Simla on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

Lieutenant H. D. Evans, (A Battery, A Brigade,) to Kumaon and hills north of Almorah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. E. Rivys, (D Battery, A Brigade,) to Calcutta, from the 20th March to the 20th April, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars—Lieutenant A. P. Loyd, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Roy l Artillery.—Captain DeVic F. Carey, (No. 3 Battery, 22nd Brigade) to England, on private affairs for 12 months, from the 30th March 1869.

Captain (Local Major) D. Thomson, (16th Brigade,) to remain in England, from the 9th February 1869 to the 9th February 1870, on private affairs, in extension.

Captain A. Rotton, (B Battery, 16th Brigade,) to England, from the 6th March to the 1st December, on private affairs.

Second Captain E. H. Ryan, E Battery, 19th Brigade to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Surgeon A. Guthrie, M. D., (8th Brigade,) to Calcutta, from the 5th March to the 5th April, to appear before a medical board.

Riding Master G. L. Wilkinson, (20th Brigade,) to England, via Egypt, in troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant J. W. Hughes, to England, on private affairs, for seventeen months, from date of embarkation, doing duty with troops on the voayge.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Ensign G. D. H. Brookes, (2nd Wing Subaltern 33rd Native Infantry, on probation,) to Calcutta, from the 20th February to the 26th April, to study the native languages, as a special case.

80th Foot, (2nd Battalion,)—Captain C. de N. O. Stockwell, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain J. Warren, to England via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

24th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant T. J. Baynes, (2nd Wing Subaltern 39th Native Infantry,) to remain in Burmah, for four months, from the 16th November 1868, on private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant H Hoolditch, to Calcutta, for one month, from the 26th February, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Captain H. Stewart, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Surgeon Major J. L. Holloway, to Bombay, from the 12th February to the 12th March, to appear before a medical board.

106th Foot.—Major R. R. Gillespie, to Simla and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Quartermaster M. Lyne, from the 1st March to the 1st April, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 17th February last, p. 58.

108th Foot.—Brevet Colonel C. W. Moore, to remain in England, from the 14th March to the 15th June, on private affairs, in extension.

109th Foot.—Lieutenant D. W. Mackinnon, to Delhi, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, (3rd Battalion.)—Captain C. G. Slade, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel J. Hennessey, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Cuppage, doing general duty at Allahabad, to the hills north of Deyrah and Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Smith 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 28th Native Infantry, for two days, viz. 3rd and 4th January, in extension.

Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Wilson, (Commandant 31st Native Infantry) to Ghazeepore, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Major J. J. O'Bryen, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 22nd Native Infantry,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

10th Madras Native Infantry —Lieutenant J. C M. Russell to Calcutta, from the 18th February to the 19th March, to appear before a medical board.

General List Infantry.—Lieutenant E. R. Ives, (doing duty 30th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868.

Unattached List.—Lieutenant G. Marley, (doing duty at Dinapore,) to Calcutta, from the 26th February to the 26th March, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign C. Stroud, (Barrackmaster, Chinsurah,) from the 6th to the 17th January, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Bengal (s)	Hector	Suez, April 11.
	Abyssinia	Davis	Liverpool, Dec. 7.
	Pehlwan	Boyd	Bangkok, Feb. 6.
	Conorin (s)	Turner	Bussorn, April 8.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibb	Calcutta, March 2.
	Lautsa		Rangoon, Jan. 26.
25	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Suez, April 10.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Ganges	Bondon	Havre via Malabar Coast.
	North	Wylie	Liverpool.
	Bertha	Boutes	Malabar Coast.
	Behar (s)	Jones	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Behar, Jones, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Evening Star, Harley, to Calcutta.
Ship Queen of the Lakes, Scobie, to Liverpool.
Steamer General Havelock, Robinson, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Earnest, Jacobson, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Emeu, for China.
Steamer Goloconda, for Aden and Suez.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 25th, 3-35 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" leaving for Charbar.
GWADUR, 26th, 8-4 A.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" leaving for Muscat.
GALLE, 23rd, 12-50 P.M.—Mail steamer "Candia" sailed for Suez at 12-15 P.M.
MADRAS, 23rd, 1-15 P.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia," from Galle in sight at 12-40 P.M.
GALLE, 23rd, 3-50 P.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" sailed for Calcutta, at 3 P.M.
BUSHIRE, 24th, 6-40 P.M.—H. M.'s "Sind" leaving for Aden.
GALLE, 25rd, 6-35 P.M.—Mail steamer "Rangoon" sailed for Bombay during last night.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 19	Penang (s)	Handers	Moulmein, April 11
20	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April 19	Clan Alpine (s)	——	——	——
	John Rennie	——	——	——
	Khersonese	——	——	——
	Waverley	——	——	——
	Dinapore	——	——	——
20	Arratoon Apcar (s)	——	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 18	Moses Williamson	Lake	Rangoon.
	Punjaub (s)	Parker	Calcutta.
19	Candia	Fentiman	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April 20	Alexandra	Edwards	Mauritius.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST—April 23rd, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain Edward W. West, Assistant Political Agent, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVIES—April 25th, at Middle Colaba, Charles James Davies, Esq., C. S., after three years' suffering.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

OUR attention has been called to a grievance of a somewhat serious character, and one which touches the interests of the mercantile community of this port very nearly. The irregular working of the telegraph between Galle and Bombay has become a subject of grave complaint, and the curious facts connected with it require an explanation. We understand that information respecting the price of opium is commonly known in the bazaar sometimes before, and always immediately after, the arrival of the steamer at Galle. How is it done? Who obtains priority and how is priority obtained? There must be some singular proceedings, for we are not sufficiently "advanced" to believe that the price list is transmitted by a "brain-wave." Will not the authorities enlighten us with their view of the phenomena.

Nor is this the only kind of grievance. A correspondent of unquestionable veracity writes as follows. "The China Mail was signalled at Galle on the morning of the 21st, and up to this time [23rd] we have not received our, neither have several of the bankers and merchants received their, telegrams, while the opium speculators received theirs, even before we knew of the steamer's arrival at Galle." Later in the same day, however, the expected information came to hand. What is the explanation? We cannot undertake to give it, but those who are responsible owe an explanation to the mercantile body. Our correspondent, who is extremely well informed, gives it up as a "mystery." Formerly the Chamber of Commerce published, in the daily journals, opium prices as soon as the steamer arrived at Galle. Why has the practice been discontinued? It can only serve the interests of the opium speculators and operate to the detriment of legitimate merchants and bankers. Now all transactions through the telegraph office must be known and recorded, and it behoves the Calcutta check office to look into the matter, and endeavour to prevent or mitigate evils over which, one would think, they must have some control. We draw attention to the subject in the interests of commerce, premising that the question will not be left here. It must be probed to the bottom.

WE observe that the *Pall Mall Gazette* still persists in its vain effort to cast a slur on the fame of Lord Napier. On a small scale this unworthy conduct is a remarkable example of the malice of slighted beauty. From the moment its wild plans were rejected the fashionable journal began to sneer at the expedition, and when Lord Napier's success could not be disputed the same writers seized the first pretext which offered to assail his good name. The incident of the cows came in most opportunely, and although silenced at the time by contemporary critics, the *Pall Mall* has returned to the charge with a malice equalled only by the ingenuity with which it tortures the facts. Never condescending to deal with the chronology of the incidents—for that would be fatal to the whole theory—the journalist only quotes what seems to make for him, and prefers witnesses who were not present at a scene to those who were. Although the principal captives were released *before* Theodore thought of sending cows and sheep, and although some prisoners and the workmen were set free *after* Theodore saw that his present had not been accepted, yet the *Pall Mall* writer prefers to take no note of time, and quotes the views of Mr. Markham, who was not in Theodore's camp, instead of quoting the testimony of those who were by his side. Mr. Rassam is the last man who should bolster up this despicable charge of deception, because he it was who, by neglecting to tell Lord Napier what the present implied, and who by allowing Aito Samuel to ascend the mountain with a message which Rassam must have known did not express the intentions of Lord Napier, gave a colour, and only a colour, to the scandalous insinuations of the *Pall Mall*. In the face of the fact that Theodore saw the refusal of his cows, we are told that "Theodore was encouraged in the belief that his gift was accepted, and that peace was established between himself and the British." For a few moments, after receiving the cunning message which Mr. Rassam allowed Aito Samuel to carry up the mountain, Theodore may have been "deceived"—and, if so, the deceivers were Mr. Rassam and Aito Samuel. But he was speedily undeceived by the fact, and his *actions* were not in the least degree influenced by the incident one way or the other. Mr. Rassam, by withholding information, practically deceived Lord Napier; the ill effects of that deceit were speedily warded off; Aito Samuel deceived Theodore, and the facts enlightened him in time to prevent any consequent action on his part. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is trying to deceive the public and will not succeed. The journalist complains of "the difficulty of getting at the plain facts of any event." The remedy in this case is simple—look at them through clear instead of jaundiced eyes, and do not approach the "facts of any event" not even of a war the end of which falsified your predictions, with a foregone conclusion.

WHAT shall be done with the open space between the Bombay Club and the Wellington Fountain? It is one of those "fine sites" which are a waste, but which ought neither to remain a waste nor be "muddled away." It lies on the flank of the sea entrance to Bombay, and forms the foreground to the first glimpse of the southern block of the Fort and Esplanade. It ought to be pretty, which it is not, except during the rains, and it ought to be useful as well as ornamental. To the westward handsome buildings and ugly buildings are springing up, and this well shaped piece of ground should be brought into harmony with its surroundings as they will be in the future. We are aware that various proposals have been made from time to time in answer to the query "What shall we do with it?" At one period a project for building the Bombay Club in the centre, and surrounding the edifice with a garden, was canvassed but came to nothing. More recently the bright idea of converting the desert into a garden, full of flowers and fragrance, and refreshing greenery, struck some active mind; and the idea has not only been well received, but more than one firm has volunteered handsome subscriptions for the purpose of embodying it as a fact. Probably the best project would be to build a Club, worthy of the site, append to it a swimming bath and racket court, both much needed, and surround the whole with a garden. But we are told that the Bombay Club, although flourishing, is neither rich enough nor strong enough to undertake this work; and that, if anything is [illegible] ty, open space, it will be limited to the making of a garden more or less well-tended and cared for. Now, with all due deference, we submit a third proposal. Would it not be "financially practicably," to use a phrase which has lately come into vogue, to build a racket court and swimming bath on the ground, and cover the rest of the place with trees and flowers. The water which filled the bath might be employed to irrigate the garden, so that it would serve two purposes. The fees for both racket court and bath would pay for the establishment, the water, and perhaps yield a surplus furnishing interest on capital sunk in building. The edifice need not be either costly or unsightly, and even if the forms required were hard and bold, surely the outlines could be hidden by a profusion of creepers and shrubs. Perhaps some one familiar with works of this kind will make a little calculation of cost. There can be no question of the utility of the two things we propose, nor, judging from the complaints which reach us on all sides, would there be any lack of bathers and players. A considerable sum, per sensem, might fairly be anticipated from the fees; and, as the water would be utilized, it would virtually cost nothing for the garden. Whether the project is feasible or not, we throw it out for the consideration of the public who may be interested, not only in redeeming a desert from ugliness, but in providing healthful recreation for old and young.

WE are sorry to hear of an accident on the G. I. P. Railway, near Nagpore, by which Mr. Wrotsley—a Government official from the Punjab if we mistake not, was killed, and a friend of his seriously injured. The two gentlemen were passing along the line last Friday on a trolly, without lights, when the trolly was run into by a train and smashed, with the melancholy result we have stated.

THE Commissioner in Sind arrived at Kurrachee on the 17th instant with his establishment.

MR. J. B. PEILE, the lately appointed Director of Public Instruction, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Veterinary Surgeon Phillips, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on the 21st instant from "coup de soleil," whilst out shooting at Beylapoor about 36 miles from Ahmednuggur. His remains were brought in to Ahmednuggur on the morning of the 22nd, and were interred that evening with all military honours. The deceased had been about five years in the service, and was very popular among his brother officers, by whom his loss will be much felt.

THE "Mofussilite" understands "that the Baroda Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the buildings of the Delhi Railway station, so that there is very little chance of the latter line ever coming into Delhi."

CHEERING news has just been received from Turkistan. All the Sirdars, including the Meer of Badakshan, are disposed to yield allegiance to Ameer Shere Ali Khan. Azim Khan's son has fled across the Oxus. This is believed to be the first good result of the Umballa Conference.

ON the 14th inst. the Ameer had an interview at Peshawur with the Chiefs of the Khyber and made arrangements with them for the safety of the Pass. It is said that he was to give them a subsidy of Rs. 25,000, and that they agreed to establish seven police stations for the protection of merchants.

PUNJAB letters speak of a rumour that the Kabul-Kheyl Waziris have made a raid near Thull and carried off several hundred head of cattle.

THE Central India shooting party, which met at Augur on the 1st of the month, had up to the 12th instant bagged eight tigers, most of which died game. Colonel Burrows, of the 15th Bombay N. I., nearly came in for a severe mauling from a wounded tiger, who managed to spring on to the elephant. The tigers and bears are said this year to approach unusually near the [illegible] ng the Government of India to adopt at last."

villages, owing to the scarcity of water. The heat is very great, and the country parched. —*Pioneer.*

THE "Pioneer" says—"We learn by telegram that Sir Richard Temple returns to Simla immediately. It is uncertain whether he will go to England at all for the present." The "Englishman" of Thursday had the following paragraph :—"Sir Richard Temple was unable to leave the Presidency on Sunday evening as he originally intended. In fact, his visit to England has been postponed for a short time, as there are still some financial questions which require his presence in India. He will leave town very probably this evening for Simla, and will be accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. G. Fitzgerald." We were aware two or three days ago of a rumour to this effect, founded on information received from private sources.

MR. J. MACPHERSON, C. S., the Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor, arrived here from Kurrachee on Saturday en route to England on furlough.

ACCORDING to Burmah papers an agent is at last to be appointed to Bhamo. The local journals assert that Captain Strover has been nominated to the post.

THE *Indian Mirror* says that "the detestable charge of mediatorship which caused some agitation among the Brahmo community recently" "has been contradicted by the Brahmo missionaries in their organ, the *Dharma Tatwa.*"

THE Secretary of State has intimated to the Madras Government, that he has appointed Captain R. A. Roberts, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, to superintend the improvements to be effected in the Victoria Hospital at Suez.

"NATIVE OPINION" informs us that "the Supreme Government is already by this time located at Simla, and that of Madras will soon follow suit." This is the first time we have heard that the Madras Government migrates to Simla.

THE "Pioneer" says its correspondent from Lahore was at fault in what he lately said about the precedence observed on the occasion of the Umballa Durbar. The table of precedence was strictly followed; and a reference thereto will show that a Lieutenant-Governor, whether in his own province or not, takes rank before the Commander-in-Chief for India. In fact, the holder of the latter office would, in the event of their being present, have to take his seat below the Chief Justices and the Bishops of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Similarly it was according to rule that Lord Napier of Magdala, though a Peer, should, as Commander in-Chief of Bombay, sit in a ceremonial Durbar in the place assigned to him.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" mentions a report that an officer commanding a cavalry regiment is said to have tendered his resignation in consequence of some censure passed upon him. The Resident gave him an opportunity of reconsidering his decision. Captain Bell is spoken of as likely to succeed Captain Fitzgerald, lately deceased.

A MOFUSSILS paper amuses us with a slight mistake in writing of "Messiuursles Anglais-s" —in other words, "Messieurs the English ladies."

THE Government of the Cape of Good Hope has issued a *Gazette* Extraordinary, stating that they have "no positive information of the existence of gold in any quantities" in the Colony.

IN a storm which passed over the station of Dum Dum on the 2nd instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, a soldier who was lying on his bed with his musket between his legs, was struck by lightning and killed instantaneously.

THE "Madras Times" is glad to learn that the Secretary of State, considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the strong recommendation of the Madras Government, has been pleased to sanction grant of leave of absence to Europe, under the old rules, to Colonel Boileau, R. E.

FROM Indore it is reported that cholera and small-pox are raging in the city; and considering the want of the simplest conservancy arrangements, nothing in the way of disease is to be wondered at. Holkar has long talked of introducing a proper system of drainage and conservancy, but as yet it has been only talk.

WE learn of the death, at Calicut, on the 17th instant, of the Rev. C. D. Gibson, who was fourth on the list of Madras Chaplains. He was admitted to the establishment on the 3rd March 1849, a little more than twenty years ago, and since September 1865 has been officiating at Calicut. He was for some time a Chaplain at the Madras Cathedral.

AN order has been published by the Commander-in-Chief in India, cautioning all commanding officers of regiments, both European and Native, against entrusting public money to native bankers, as the responsibility of any losses that might be incurred would fall entirely on the officers, Government not recognising such transactions in any way.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has been invited to Simla. His presence is required in the Legislative Council to afford Lord Mayo the benefit of his opinion and advice on certain questions connected with the Punjab, and he has been requested to occupy the seat at the Council, to which he is entitled by virtue of his office, whenever it may sit within the limits of his province.

WE observe that Mr. Whitely Stokes, the Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Supreme Government, is engaged on a work of very great importance to Government and to all the authorities in the Provinces once known as Non-Regulation. It is the compilation of those orders of the Executive Government of India to which the Indian Council's Act gave the force of law.

IT is said there is some intention of modifying the admirable scheme of a Railway Volunteer force by substituting an Inspector and Adjutant for an Executive Commandant and Brigade Major. No experienced Captain, the *Friend of India* thinks, would accept an Adjutant's appointment, and thus there would be risk that the class of officers best fitted to organise such a force would be shut out.

MR. W. R. GILBERT HICKEY has made a proposal to the Darjeeling Municipality for disposing of the sewage of the station, by a process of carbonisation, on a plan which seems to have been tried with some success at the Alipore Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned a proposal for an outlay of Rs. 400 by the Darjeeling Municipality with a view to test the new system. Mr. Hickey has applied for leave to file a specification of the invention.

IT is odd to find natives complaining of the heat of the weather even more than we hear Europeans doing. The "Mitrodaya" of yesterday says—"Bombay is now really getting uninhabitable by the oppressive heat, which is experienced at every hour of the day. . . . The nights are extremely sultry and in some cases quite suffocating. . . . It is impossible to expect good and steady work in this season; people with easy labour get disgusted and fatigued and their strings of thought and action get out of tune." Our contemporary perhaps wishes to appeal to employés to be considerate towards their servants and overlook a little laziness.

THE *Friend of India* says "the belief in the East is that, for some reason or other, Mr. Alison is not a fit representative of English, not to mention Anglo-Indian, interests in Persia. Now that we are about to resume our old relations with Persia, while we may be called on to resist her aggressions on our Afghan ally and on the Chief whom we protect at Kheiat, we trust Mr. Eastwick and Sir C. Wingfield will raise the question in the House of Commons, whether a skilled Anglo-Indian officer should not again be appointed to Teheran, and be placed under the India Office in concert with the Governor-General. There is reason to fear that, at this critical time, Persia is using Mr. Alison to influence the present Cabinet in such a way as to checkmate the Government of India in its determination to support its ally, the Ameer Shere Ali, in restoring the integrity of the territory left to him by his father. Persia's occupation of Seistan is as real a violation of treaty as would be the seizure of Herat. It is, to say the least, unseemly that the old scandal of the days of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Harford Jones should be repeated—that Mr. Alison in Teheran should become, from ignorance of course, the instrument of a policy contrary to that which treaties, English honour, humanity and self-interest have combined in lead

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Athens. They were magnificently entertained at Constantinople.

The name of Sir Hugh Seymour Blane appears in the Obituary of the Week.

The steamer *Sumatra*, with the Outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 17th instant, at 5 P.M. (25 hours before contract time.)

COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN CHINA.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The House of Lords have rejected the Bill for increasing the number of Bishops.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir J. Gray, said he hoped the survey that had been commenced for the purpose of opening up communication between Rangoon and Western China might be resumed, but the Duke of Argyll would not urge it, if the Government of India feared it might lead to political complications.

Clauses 14 to 18 (inclusive) of the Irish Church Bill have been adopted. The hostile amendments have been defeated by large majorities.

Earl Fingal is dead.

Advices have been received from Cuba stating that the pacification of that Island is progressing.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 10th instant reached Suez on the 23rd instant.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

The *Post* says that Sir Samuel Baker is about to return to Egypt to take command of an expedition organized by the Egyptian Government to suppress the slave trade on the White Nile and to establish Egyptian authority on a firm basis on the Southern position.

The elections in Roumania have gone in favour of the Conservatives.

The King and Queen of Greece have gone to Corfu to pass the summer.

The debate on the Budget took place on the 2nd instant in the Corps Legislatif. M. Rouher declared that he earnestly desired the maintenance of peace.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

FLORENCE, 5TH APRIL.

The Commission nominated to report on the Italian Budget advises a reduction in the estimates of the Revenue for the year to 1,000 million lires This estimate still shows an increase as compared with 1868 of 220 millions, though with a deficit of 74¼ millions as compared with expenses.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 24TH APRIL, 10 A.M.

The following comprise the principal allotments of the 4 per cent. Loan :—

Chartered Mercantile Bank	£400,000.
National Bank of India	£400,000.
Messrs. Rothschild	£200,000.
New Bank of Bombay	£100,000.
Currency Department	£100,000.
Oriental Bank	£ 90,000.

MR. W. TAYLER IMPRISONED AND FINED.

FURTHER on we publish a report of the proceedings in Mr. W. Tayler's case at Calcutta on the 20th inst., showing that Mr. Tayler offered an apology and that the case was allowed to stand over till Saturday in order that the apology might be published. It seems, however, that his explanations or retractions have not given the Judges satisfaction, for a telegram we have received from a correspondent informs us that on Saturday, "after judgment, which took several hours in delivery, Tayler was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of five-hundred rupees." We learn from the "Indian Daily News" and also from the "Pioneer" that the proceedings of the 20th were—not unreasonably—assumed to have virtually disposed of the case, and the "Pioneer" even compliments the Judges on the decision they were understood to have come to. But the result is serious for Mr. Tayler. It may be that he became refractory or that the Judges were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT N

extremer Ritualists, finding that some of their extravagancies are under the ban of the law, vary the practices a little, but adhere steadily to their main end—the gradual Romanising of the English Church and of as many of the English people as are silly enough to take a sudden liking for "fond things vainly invented," or for "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits."

The first thought suggested by the conduct of Mr. Lee and others, however, is,—how long is anarchy within the Church to be tolerated? The law is declared on certain points; it is nevertheless disobeyed, and the law breakers enjoy practical immunity. We all know what happens to the vulgar laity who transgress the statute code. If a greedy tradesman puts the name of John Broadwood and Sons on his pianos, or of Kinahan on his bottles of whiskey, he is pulled up at the Old Bailey and punished for his infraction of the law's requirements. If a man infringes a purely civil contract, he is mulct in damages; if he obtains money under false pretences; he may be punished criminally. An extreme Ritualist clergyman will ape with slavish emulation the most characteristic ceremonies of Rome, will run deliberately counter to his ordination vows, and break the solemn promise on the faith of which he had obtained position, emolument and prestige as a Minister of the National Church, and the law seems powerless to touch him. The truth is, the first thing we want is not a change in the law, for there can be little doubt what its meaning is, but a machinery for its prompt and cheap enforcement. If the Rev. F. G. Lee could be pulled up before the magistrate at Lambeth Police Court and fined forty shillings for a first offence, £10 for a second, and be sent to the Sessions for a third, the decisions of the Privy Council would have a very different value in his eyes. As it is, unless the Church Association, which has a large subscribed capital for the purpose, thinks proper to prosecute him at an enormous expense, the Privy Council Judgment might as well not have been given at all. There is not a country in Europe where such a scandal would be tolerated for a moment. Either the bishop or the civil power would be down upon the refractory priest to compel obedience if it could not teach a regard for common decency. Here our bishops cannot or will not do anything. *Quieta non movere* is the motto of those who have climbed into snug possession of the prizes in the Church, and who naturally object to such a pleasant state of things being rudely shaken. The important suit against Mr. Bennett, of Frome, for teaching the doctrine of the Real Presence, is now in preparation. In this matter the late Bishop of London would not stir or take any steps till a *mandamus* from the Queen's Bench compelled him: the present bishop, Dr. Jackson, in like manner refused to act against another publication of Mr. Bennett, which the suit will be extended to embrace, and a *mandamus* is about to be applied for to compel him to do his duty. A nice state of matters truly, when the chief she, herds of the Church are dumb dogs, loving to slumber and refusing even to watch the wolves that are prowling around the fold. Before quitting this subject, I may add that the suit against Mr. Bennett will test the sincerity of the Ritualists, as no thing else has done. If the doctrine of the Real Presence be condemned, this party will be in the position of adherents of a Church which on their showing will not possess the one Catholic truth essential to salvation. That would bring matters to a crisis, and would at once determine whether they are honest men or noisy pretenders.

The Volunteers were emphatically "down on their luck" on Monday. The review was to be at Dover, whose Castle was to play an important part in a grand siege and fight, and a whole flotilla from Portsmouth, including the turreted iron-clads *Royal Sovereign* and *Scorpion*, was to assist in the operations. But the weather was simply abominable. It rained, snowed, sleeted, hailed, blew great guns and froze hard—each in turn, and sometimes all together, during the night previous and the whole of the forenoon. About five in the morning a training brig—the *Ferret*—which had been brought round from Portsmouth with 60 or 70 boys on board, was driven from her anchors by the gale broadside on to the pier, and in an hour or two smashed into splinters. Fortunately no lives were lost. This was disaster the first. Then the Volunteers mustered in the midst of torrents of rain driven before a piercing, biting nor'easter: by 10 o'clock they were drenched to the skin, and their commanding officers, after consulting with Generals Sir Hope Grant and Lindsay, dismissed them, under the impression that the review would now take place. But they reckoned without their host, who on this occasion was none other than H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke had been staying at Walmer Castle with Earl Granville, and in the same historic quarters were Prince Arthur and Prince Teck. The whole of this distinguished company left on horseback in the middle of the storm to take part in the review, and about noon galloped up to the front of the Lord Warden Hotel where they found the Volunteers in a pretty state of roving looseness and independence. H. R. H. at once asked in a very angry tone for General Lindsay, and when the latter appeared, said to him (I have the *ipsissima verba* from an ear witness) "Why the h— did you dismiss the men?" A short explanation followed, and then the Duke gave orders to sound the assembly at once, setting an example himself by shouting to all the volunteers within hearing to join their corps. His vigorous action was rewarded with success; a very fair muster was made out after all, and the review took place shorn of some of its features, but a very good day's work nevertheless. The narrow escape which the affair had of being a complete *fiasco* will, however, have some effect in producing a permanent change in these arrangements. Whit Monday or the Queen's birthday will in future probably be the day chosen for the annual outing.

A few elections have been held this week. Hereford, where two Liberals had been unseated, has again returned two Liberals by increased majorities; Blackburn, where two Conservatives were unseated, has in the same way returned two Conservatives. Dumfriesshire, however, which had returned Alderman Waterlow, refused to re-elect him after he lost his seat from disqualification as a Government contractor. Major Walker, a local Tory, defeated before, is now the victor. The defeat of Sir Sidney Waterlow is the loss of a seat to the Liberals, but it is no indication of public opinion. The screw was applied last November to the serfs of Drumlanrig Castle, and it was better applied this time—that is all. The territorial influence of the Duke and the lairds has carried all before it. Major Walker is the representative by favour of His Grace of Buccleuch and of the "gentle Johnstones" of Annandale. I do not like to predict, but I should not be surprised to see vote by ballot the law before this Session is over.

I commented in a previous letter on the lethargy shown by the Irish Commons in view of their approaching disestablishment. Easter and the late division have, however, unloosed their tongues, and they are now protesting, denouncing, and railing with all that gush of copious Billingsgate which is the prescriptive qualification of their race. During this week at the vestries and at the diocesan gatherings, the most violent language has been used, nearly all couched in the no-surrender vein. I question whether the Government desire anything more than this. A point blank refusal even to qualify or amend an abuse is the sure way to stimulate assailants towards its entire abolition. The language employed, too, has been grotesquely ridiculous, overtopping even the usual eminence of Hibernian rhapsody. Sir Joseph Napier—once Lord Chancellor (!) of Ireland—almost termed the Government liars, sneaks, and robbers, and declared that he would sooner have his right arm burnt to the stump than consent to such a measure. Others are calling out for a repeal of the Union. All, from Archbishop Trench downwards, declare they will do nothing to aid the Ministry by co-operation, should the Bill become law. We shall see. I only hope Mr. Gladstone will pay no attention to such phrenetic outbursts of baffled sectarian spite, but will take high ground as the best chance to press his measure through.

A significant leader in *The Times* a few days ago as to the silence of Lord Stanley in the late debates, and the undisguised dissatisfaction at the line of argument used by Mr. Disraeli in his speech, have revived the old but constantly recurring rumours as to the leadership of the Tory party. It is said by some that Mr. Gathorne Hardy, a man after the Conservative's own heart, will be the chosen and trusted chief, and a few *gobemouches* actually went so far as to say that Mr. Disraeli would soon follow his wife to the safe seclusion of the peerage. I totally disbelieve all this. The party never liked or trusted Disraeli, but he is necessary to them now as much as he was nineteen years ago. He may not be scrupulous to a shade, but he gains one of their ends for them; he may not stick to principles, but he gets his followers occasionally into place and power. While they obey him, Downing Street is a periodical haven of blissful repose to the party; without him it would be an inaccessible and altogether impossible Elysium. Therefore will they follow the Right Honourable Benjamin,—aye, and swallow professions much more difficult to digest than the recantations that have lately troubled them.

The interview at Umballa between Lord Mayo and Shere Ali has been commented on here very favourably. I fancy, however, the general impression is that, even though nothing beyond courtesy was intended, and though the securing of good will on the part of the ruler of Afghanistan was the desired aim, the event marks the first step towards a decided anti-Russian policy in the East. We have committed ourselves to a new course of action affecting our frontier, and cannot now draw back. If Russia should now supplant us in Shere Ali's favour, she will fling down the gage of defiance, and we must take it up, or be dishonoured and humbled.

I should have mentioned, when speaking of the *Queen's Messenger*, that its reputed editor or proprietor is Mr. Granville Murray, the Roving Englishman of literary repute.

23rd April. DUPED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

OPENING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. Gregory gave notice that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on Friday the 30th April, he should move that the British Museum and other public buildings should be thrown open to the public on Sundays after morning service.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Sir G. Jenkinson gave notice that on the motion for going into committee on the Irish Church Bill, he should move that it be an instruction to the committee to make provision that the compensation provided by the bill should not be taken either wholly or in part out of any funds in the possession of the Irish Protestant Church.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. T. Chambers gave notice of his intention to move a proviso to the 25th clause of the Endowed Schools Bill to provide that no open space within twenty-five miles of Charing Cross now frequented by the public should be dealt with without the special intervention of Parliament.

THE RITUALISTIC PROCESSION.

Mr. Stapleton gave notice of his intention to ask the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the report of a Ritualistic procession on Good Friday in the parish of St. George's in the East, London, and whether such a procession was not an infringement of the law.

POLITICAL OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

On the motion of Mr. Ward Hunt, an address was ordered for the returns of the names of the Political offices, the holders of which might have become entitled to pensions under any Act of Parliament still unrepealed; of the names of the Political offices the holders of which might become entitled to pensions if the Civil Offices (Pensions) Bill became law; and of the total amount which might at any one time have become payable for such pensions under existing Acts, and the total amount which might become payable under the bill if it became law.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

In reply to Sir H. Verney,

Mr. Layard said that steps were being taken to procure a list of the ancient monuments now existing in the country which it was desirable to protect, and he hoped when the list was furnished to be able to submit some kind of proposal for preserving such monuments as were historical, national, and archæological. There might, however, be some difficulty where the monuments were private property.

THE RETIRING SCHEMES FOR STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

On the motion of Colonel Sykes, an address was ordered for a copy of any recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of a proposed scheme for inducing a limited number of senior officers of the Staff Corps and local service to retire on special pensions.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRANSPORTS.

On the motion of Mr. Gourley, an address was ordered for a return of the number and tonnage of transports employed in the Abyssinian expedition, including those chartered by the Council of India—such return to distinguish between sailing vessels and steam ships; also showing the tonnage of each vessel, the time such vessel was employed, the rate per ton paid; and the names, tonnage, and rate of freight of all vessels tendered for the service.

THE CASE OF MR. W. TAYLER.

MR. W. TAYLER appeared on Wednesday last—the day fixed—before Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, at Calcutta.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Tayler, you are charged with having been guilty of contempt of this Court, in having written and published three letters to the *Englishman* newspaper on April 7th, April 12th, and April 13th. [The letters were then read by Mr. Gasper, the Chief Justice's Clerk.] These are the three letters in respect which you are charged with contempt of Court. I now propose to read, not as part of the contempt, but as explaining your conduct in writing these letters, a letter of February 12th. [The letter was then read.] I propose now to put in the record of the appeal suit between you and Mr. Kelly. If there are any parts of it you wish to have read they can be read.

Mr. Tayler—I have no wish to have any part read.

The Chief Justice—All I wish to have read is the judgments. [The Judgments were read.] It may be necessary to refer to the plaint and written statement and the judgment of the Principal Sudder Ameen; you can have them read in the original or in the Court translations as you please.

Mr. Tayler—The Court's translations will suffice.

[The plaint and written statement were then read.]

The Chief Justice—There is evidence on both sides as to whether the lady or her husband was aware of the attachments. You can have the defendant's evidence read.

[This evidence was then read.]

The Chief Justice—Mr. Tayler, you have stated in one of your letters that the attachment was struck off in consequence of the Rani not having given security. I propose to read the rule *nisi* calling upon the Rani to show cause why the attachment should not be struck off, and also the rule made after cause shown, and the judgment of the Judge at Gya in the intervention suit.

[These were read.]

Mr. Tayler said there must be an intermediate order of which he had a copy in his possession.

[The Principal Sudder Ameen's judgment was also read; and the grounds of appeal.]

The Chief Justice—The judgment of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter was read out of place. I should like that to be read again.

[This was read, and also the application for review, the affidavit, extracts from letters, the judgments on review, and the affidavit of Mr. Baxter.]

The Chief Justice—Mr. Tayler, you are now called upon to show cause if you wish it why the Court should not adjudge that you have committed a contempt of Court in writing and publishing these letters.

Mr. Tayler—My lord, before I make the few remarks I shall address to your lordship, I wish to make a few observations with regard to the first letter. When I first wrote I was under the impression that your Lordship had imputed fraud to me, but since then your Lordship gratified me by saying you had put it as an hypothetical case. If your Lordship's observations had had the effect I supposed, I should have had no cause to complain of Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, as he would have been merely concurring with your Lordship after your Lordship had considered all the facts.

The Chief Justice—But the charge is reiterated in your petition for review.

Mr. Tayler—Yes, but it was not till after the petition that I heard your Lordship's explanation. Mr. Tayler then proceeded—I wish now on my own part to offer a few remarks on the main subject of the letters. In writing those letters to vindicate my name and character I had only that object in view. I had no desire to show contempt or disrespect to the Court. I thought I had the right to criticise intellectually the judgment. I ask your lordship to consider my position. When I arrived from England, I found I lay under a most severe imputation of fraud. Considering my position and my (I hope) previously unblemished name, and the business in which I am engaged, it was certainly a cruel position. I therefore published that first letter to relieve my friends in this country. When, however, I presented my petition your lordship withdrew the imputation, but Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter did not. This imputation certainly did appear to me very cruel and unjustifiable. I solemnly assure your lordship that I only desired to clear my character. With regard to the nature of my offence, I have not been able to discover that what I have done is a contempt of Court, but as your lordships consider it to be a contempt, I assume it to be so. And now that I have cleared my character in the eyes of all whose opinion I care for, I freely offer my most ample apology for anything that may have appeared to your lordship improper in any way. I apologise freely and fully and without any reserve to Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter and the Court.

Mr. Tayler referred to Van Sander's case, 3, Montagu—Deacon and De Gex, 550, 551.

Mr. Tayler then read an affidavit repeating the same statements as he had already made in his address to the Court, and making a formal apology.

The Chief Justice—I think that this case may be allowed to stand over to Saturday next, in order that Mr. Tayler may publish such an apology as he may think proper and give it the same publicity as he gave the original letters. Although an apology is offered I see no retractation of the charge against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. I leave that remark for Mr. Tayler's consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am quite ready to join in the chorus of angry contributories of this wonderful Corporation in hounding down the directors to their just doom. I don't wish them any particular harm or to see any of them in the hands of Jack Ketch; but as these dexterous dealers in other people's money were so busy with their heads in 1864 to 1865 in financing away all the funds of the Corporation in three or four months, I think a little manual labour now would act beneficially as an example *pour encourager les autres*. I understand that there is a very nice place on the other side of the Indian Ocean, viz., Port Blair, where, on an invitation from Her Majesty, these gentlemen could be carefully tended for the next ten years.

"Magnet" and "Iago" are doing good service in the cause of public morals in general, and of directors' morals in particular, in ventilating this Asian mystery. A director or two of this butterfly corporation sent careering o'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea, will afford a sort of grim consolation to those who they have so cruelly

23rd April. DUPED.

BOMBAY.

POOR BOX.—We are requested by the Acting Chief Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks Rs. 3 from "Brown, Jones and Robinson," for the Fort Police Court poor box.

PASSENGERS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, &c. The s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, arrived on Saturday from the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—From Bushire—Captain Pivison, R.E. From Kurrachee—Captain and Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. Walton, Major Tippett, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Beyts, forty-four convicts, and sixteen constables.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ.—The following passengers arrived yesterday morning from Suez per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Magdala*, Captain Thompson:—Mr. T. C. Stewart, Mrs. Wildish, Mr. and Mrs. Thrigley and Masters Thrigley, and Mr. Charles Christian. The *Magdala* left Suez on the evening of the 13th instant. She has completed the run to Suez, and back, discharging and taking in cargo, in little over thirty-one days.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "ATLANTA."—Government have appointed a court of enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew, Dock Master, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the barque *Atlanta*, about ten miles south by west from Kennery Island, on the night of Sunday, the 18th instant. The investigation will take place at the Fort Police, Court on Friday, the 30th instant, at half-past 2 P. M.

JUDGE MOROBA CANOBA.

THE *Friend of India* devotes an article to Mr. Moroba Canoba's eccentricities. "Were we in the habit," remarks the *Friend*, "of attaching credit to the legends of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, we should deem it worth while to consult the sacred books as to whether an *avatar* of the divinity of Justice was to have been expected in the Western Presidency during any of the current year of this hard Kaliyuga." But our contemporary at the close of his article points a serious moral. "To facilitate the admission of natives to judicial posts it is absolutely necessary that such persons as Rao Bahadur Moroba Canoba should cease to adorn the bench, or at least be kept back in a position where their propensities can have less free play. Suppose the class of litigants who crowd the Small Cause Court of Bombay were to be canvassed as to the proposed admission of natives to judicial appointments, could we expect after what we have seen that their suffrages would be recorded in favour of the measure? We fear not. It is, moreover, highly expedient that at the outset native judges should be made to understand that their license to abuse the suitors in their courts is as restricted as that of their European colleagues. Would a European judge be allowed to retain his seat who, upon no apparent grounds and without provocation, applied to a female suitor the vilest epithet that can be attached to woman, and who in his more playful moments bespattered with abuse both plaintiff and defendant? We expect, for the credit of native judicial officers, as well as for the pure reputation of our courts, that Rao Bahadur Moroba Canoba will be removed to some sphere where patriarchal justice is likely to be more appreciated than in a Presidency town."

THE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL.

THE following correspondence has been placed at our disposal:—

To DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., Secretary to the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.

SIR,—Be so good as to submit for the information of the Elphinstone Testimonial Committee the following account of my proceedings for carrying out the object of the Elphinstone Testimonial in conformity to the resolution of the public meeting of the students and ex-students of the Elphinstone College and Institutio held at the Town Hall on the 11th January 1860.

During my residence in England, I made enquiries regarding the execution of the Bust which had been entrusted to the Committee of the Victoria Museum in 1862. It gave me much pain to learn that a reverend gentleman, who had been employed in London by the Secretaries of the Victoria Museum Committee to procure the Bust, had appropriated to his own use considerable portion of the funds, amounting to upwards of 6,800 rupees, remitted to him on account of Mountstuart Elphinstone's and David Sassoon's Busts and the Frere Fountain, and had neglected to procure the execution of the monuments so entrusted to him; and that the Victoria Museum Committee and their Agents in England had given up all hope of recovery any portion of these funds from the gentleman. I used my utmost endeavours to recover the testimonial funds to enable me to have the Bust executed as early as practicable. With great difficulty I succeeded in finding out the gentleman in question; and after several personal interviews and a long correspondence, I adopted certain coercive measures which resulted in the recovery of the whole amount he had received on account of the Elphinstone Testimonial. On application, I received from the Victoria Museum Committee the amount of the balance in their hands. I entrusted the execution of the Elphinstone Bust to Mr. Noble, an eminent artist, who has executed the full size statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone which adorns Saint Paul's Cathedral in London, and who is preparing magnificent statues of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert for the Victoria Museum. I am happy to inform the Committee that Mr. Noble has executed the commission in a masterly style. In conformity to my instructions, he has executed and sent me a heroic Bust of our revered benefactor the late Mountstuart Elphinstone, of the best Carrara Marble, mounted on a handsome ornamental pedestal; the entire height of the sculpture being nine feet four inches. It bears the following inscription in gold, with the year of Mountstuart Elphinstone's birth and death engraved on the side:—

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.
THE TRIBUTE OF THE ELPHINSTONIANS.
BOMBAY, 1860.

At our public meeting in 1860, it was resolved to erect this Monument in the Victoria Museum; but as that edifice has not yet been finished, the Managing Committee of the Native General Library have, at my request, been pleased to take charge of the Bust, which has been placed in the Library Room of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute until the completion of the Museum.

I hope my proceedings in regard to the carrying out the object of the Elphinstone Testimonial will meet with the approbation of our Committee.

I send you herewith an account of the monies which I have received and disbursed on account of the Elphinstone Testimonial, showing a balance of Rs. 1,121-2-3, for which I enclose a cheque on the National Bank. I beg to recommend the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee to make over the amount of these surplus funds, in equal moieties, to the Managing Committees of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and the Parsee Girls' School Association, with a request that these amounts be invested in Government Securities and added to the Mountstuart Elphinstone Scholarship Funds instituted by our Committee in 1861. Thus the amounts of the Elphinstone endowments in charge of the Students' Society and Parsee Girls' School Association will be enhanced to Rs. 2,960 and Rs. 1,860 respectively, the interest accruing on which will be devoted every year to the award of Elphinstone Prizes or Scholarships to deserving pupils attending our female schools.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

Bombay, 1st April, 1869. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

To NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

SIR,—I have circulated your letter of the 1st instant, with its accompaniments, among the Members of the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee, and I am requested to convey to you their warmest thanks for your exertions in recovering the sum remitted to England by the Secretaries to the Victoria and Albert Museum for the purpose of procuring a bust in marble of our late lamented benefactor the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone.

2. The Committee are satisfied that but for your persevering exertions and presence in England, the funds in the hands of the gentleman alluded to by you would have been lost.

3. The Committee feel equally indebted to you for the great care and attention with which you watched the progress and final execution of the noble bust which now graces the Hall of the Native General Library.

4. The Committee have, with pleasure, adopted the suggestion conveyed in the concluding part of your letter, namely, that the surplus amount of rupees (1,121-2-3) one thousand one hundred and twenty-one, annas two, and pies three, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, may be equally divided between the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and Parsee Girls' School Association, and I have this day transmitted to the Secretaries of the respective Institutions the sum of rupees (560-9-2) five hundred and sixty, annas nine, and pies two, with a request that these sums may be invested in Government Securities and added to the Mountstuart Elphinstone Scholarship Funds instituted in 1861 in connection with the schools in their charge, and that the interest accruing on the enhanced amounts be devoted every year to the award of the said Scholarships to deserving pupils in the said schools.

5. The account submitted by you is correct. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Secretary to the Mountstuart Elphinstone Testimonial Committee.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Charles Pepys Hand, Esq., Chief Justice of the Island of Mauritius.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

THE public will read with interest the following letters, which have been placed at our disposal:—

Bombay, 22nd March 1869.

From the Chief Director, Indo-European Telegraph,
To the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—In forwarding copy of a letter [of 26th February 1869] recently address ed by Major Champain to the Under-Secretary of State of In dia, I have the honor to submi that the proposal to place in the hands of Government officers the control of Channel wires for Anglo-Indian telegraphic communication is one which appears to merit every consideration and support. It si in fact attacking the main defect of the present system.

2. For instance, Government is aware that there are five special Indian telegraph routes between London and Constantinople. This arrangement, however beneficial in a general sense, is deprived of much of its value by the fact that we are dependent upon the London telegraph offices for selection of any one of these routes in particular. One company has its contracts with France; the other with Holland; and so on. In despatching a message from London to India, the question for the sender (whether a Government officer or private individual) is, shall it be given to the Electric and International Telegraph, or Submarine? And in accordance with the decision in respect of the office of despatch, the route is chosen by which the telegram has to pass. It is not likely that the Electric Company would refuse to receive a message on the plea that the better line was at the disposal of the Sub-marine, and *vice versa*. Even supposing the telegraphs taken over by Her Majesty's Government, much the same difficulty will possibly exist, unless special provision be made for Anglo-Indian communication.

3. The formation of two new lines of telegraphic communication by the Red Sea seems to render doubly necessary all measures calculated to improve existing Government lines, provided these do not involve any large or unusual expenditure. And in soliciting the support of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to the present proposal, I do so in the belief that the general progress recently made by the Indo-European Line gives very fair evidence of permanent usefulness even in the presence of a competition not heretofore in existence.—I have, &c.,

F. J. GOLDSMID, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Director, Indo-European Telegraph.

Appended is the letter referred to by Col. Goldsmid:—

London, 26th February 1869.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office.

SIR,—From the first opening of the Indo-European Telegraph it has been clear that, to ensure speedy and accurate communication with India, it is absolutely necessary there should be special wires set apart for Indian correspondence.

Acting upon this principle, Her Majesty's Government, in its Convention with Turkey, stipulated that the latter should devote one of the two wires between Constantinople and Fao exclusively to Indian messages.

Since that time continuous efforts have been made to induce other countries to do the same. It is not necessary to recapitulate the difficulties which have appeared; it is sufficient to state that they have all of them at length been surmounted and that two distinct *special* lines of communication will shortly exist between Europe and India.

One starting from Paris will run via Basle, Vienna, Pesth and Nissa to Constantinople, where, joining the existing special wire, it will form a continuous line from Paris to Kurrachee. By a Convention signed the 28th July 1868, between France, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Switzerland and Turkey, it was agreed that this line should be open from the 1st October last, but owing to delay in Turkey it is not as yet completely ready. The other special line is that in course of construction by the Messrs. Siemen's which will in all probability be open by the end of the present year.

All the foreign Governments between this country and India having been induced to consent to set apart special lines for us, I beg to bring to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State that an oppotunity now presents itself which if turned to account will procure for our use special wires from London to the Continent, there forming a junction with those above indicated and so completing the system of special lines to India.

During the last Session of Parliament, the Post Master General was authorised to purchase the telegraphs of the different companies working the lines in the United Kingdom, and I am informed that the proposal will be carried out next July.

The Post Office does not at present contemplate working the entire system, but is in treaty with the Sub-marine Telegraph Company to lease to the latter all the cables in the Channel and North Sea; of these there are about 10 containing 39 distinct wires.

The proposal I beg to submit for favourable consideration is that the Post Master General, instead of leasing all the wires to the Sub-marine Company, should be moved to lease 3 to this department, viz.:—One wire to France, one to Holland and one to North Germany, with the corresponding land wires from London to the Coast.

The improvement to our communication with India which would follow the transfer of these wires to this department would be immense. We should have command of all the great through routes and could always send our messages by those which for the time were working best. Our messages instead of being sparsely mingled with the countless despatches for the Continent would pass through wires upon which we have permission only, and the fact of our being a Government Department, interested solely in the through Indian traffic, would undoubtedly enable us to exert far more influence in its favour than could a private company whose interests would extend over so wide a field.

Nothing can prove the importance of direct and personal relations with the Continental Departments more clearly than the fact that previous to the Vienna Conference all our efforts to obtain better communication were of little or no avail, 4 or 5 days being the general average time occupied by messages between the country and India. But when Colonel Goldsmid, in June and July last, was placed in personal intercourse with the other heads of departments, his representations had such effect that during September and October our messages only averaged one three-fifth days or, in other words, they were transmitted at upwards of double the speed that they had before attained. It therefore appears to me fair to argue that if so marked an improvement followed a few weeks' personal intercourse, a much greater and more permanent improvement would result from our being placed in daily and continuous communication with the Continental Departments as we should be if the lines asked for were leased to this department. Even should a pecuniary sacrifice be necessary to obtain the wires, the possession of them would be well worth it. Unless however the Post Office has already bound itself so strictly with the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company that the latter could claim compensation for our taking the wires, no such sacrifice would be required, but on the contrary a fair profit would accrue to this department.

Some little time ago, being furnished with a letter of introduction by Lord Clinton, I called on Mr. Scudamore with the object of consulting him on the suggestion which I now venture to put forward. Mr. Scudamore was not prepared to exactly indicate the position of affairs, but I have reason to believe that the subject could now meet with the attention I really think it deserves.

The details of working the lines could be arranged without difficulty. The Sub-marine Company, having cable steamers could, it is believed, be subsidized at a reasonable rate to keep our 3 sub-marine wires in repair, while the Post Office would no doubt undertake the care of the special land lines to the Coast.

The transmission of the messages and their traffic management would then be arranged as follows. In the London Central Telegraph Office, in which the lines of the United Kingdom will converge, two rooms could be rented from the Post Office and called the Indo-European Telegraph Department. All messages directed to India would be transferred by the Post Office employés to this department and all messages from India would be received by it.

The staff to work the lines would consist of about 7 instrument clerks, 1 chief clerk, and 1 assistant chief clerk. The work would be performed under the general management of the London Superintendent (formerly Traffic Manager at Kurrachee) who would also settle the accounts with the Post Office and Continental Departments for the messages passing to and fro.

In the event of the proposal I now submit being approved, I would prepare a careful estimate of the cost to Government of working the Channel and North Sea lines and of the probable income derivable from them. To make this complete, however, it would be necessary first to ascertain from the Post Office whether any compensation would have to be paid to the Sub-marine Company and the terms on which the Post Office would undertake the maintenance of our land lines to the Coast.

In considering this proposal it is important to reflect that England, whose interest in telegraphic communication with India are infinitely greater than those of any other State, is nevertheless the only country in which there are no special lines set apart for her Eastern traffic, while such countries as France, Switzerland and Austria, whose interests are by comparison almost nil, have been induced by us to devote lines to that purpose. To secure special wires, therefore, now that an opportunity offers, is but to put in practice for ourselves, and for the strongest personal reasons, the principles we have so long advocated, and which we have at length succeeded in getting applied by other countries whose own inducements have been very slight indeed.

I should not close the present letter without adding that I have submitted the idea of this proposal to Colonel Goldsmid who fully approves of it and desired me to do all I can to ensure its adoption. I have therefore no hesitation in most strongly recommending the leasing of the Channel and North Sea wires to the favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council as a most powerful means of improving the telegraphic commun cation between this country and the East.—I have, &c.

J. U. CHAMPAIN, Major, R. E.,
Assistant Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

PRESIDENT GRANT seems fully resolved to make his appointments from the class of men whose circumstances render them independent of the emoluments of office. He will not give lucrative offices to any one who may be tempted to abuse them. His latest nomination is a severe blow to corruption in New York. The collector of customs at that port has immense opportunities of diminishing the public revenue, by his own agency and that of his friends combine l, and the occupants of the post usually take care to "make hay while the sun shines." The President has now placed Mr. Moses A Grinnell at the receipt of customs There are few men in the country who would be less susceptible to the temptations of the position. Mr. Grinnell was formerly a member of an eminent firm in New York, and his wealth and public spirit are well known to the people. It is a piece of good fortune that the President has prevailed upon such a man to undertake the duties of a laborious office. But what dismay there will be among the wire-pullers of New York!—*Pall Mall Budget*.

LORD NAPIER AND MR. RASSAM.

(*The Times.*)

WE fondly imagined, when we touched upon the subject a few months ago, that the public had heard the last of the famous Abyssinian cows, by means of which Lord Napier was rumoured to have, in some not very intelligible fashion, "deceived Theodore." The cows had done good service, and we were far from grudging them their reward in the honour of being handed down to posterity in connexion with two men so illustrious, each in his own line, as the late Emperor of Abyssinia and the hero of Magdala. So great a distinction had never, perhaps, before been achieved by animals of their homely and prosaic class, but they fairly earned it by the opportunity they generously gave certain fellow-countrymen of their captors to witch the world with a display of the very best British virtue. Lord Napier was not accused, we need scarcely say, of having deliberately "deceived Theodore" in the sense in which these words are usually understood. The worst charge against him was that he had not taken sufficient care to prevent Theodore's deceiving himself, but had accepted the present of cows without expressly explaining that, as an Englishman, he did not attach to their acceptance the importance which would be attached to it by an Abyssinian. Considering that Theodore was then little better than a half-crazy barbarian, whose cruelty and treachery found parallels only in the worst pages of history, it was a proud thought for every patriot that the moral sense of this country would not tolerate in its favourite hero, at the very height of his triumphs, the slightest suspicion of having treated the crafty savage with one whit less scrupulous candour than he would have shown to a civilised and honourable foe. Lord Napier was called upon to clear himself, and, to the credit of his country and the edification of Europe, he was able to do so most completely. We were all grateful to the cows, but nevertheless hoped, not unnaturally, that we had done with them.

We cannot, therefore, now thank Mr. Rassam for having resuscitated them. They threaten to be a bore, and we have narrowly escaped a Parliamentary debate upon them. We refer to them now only in the hope of effectually laying, once and for all, their immortal ghosts. It was in his official Report of his mission as Envoy that Mr. Rassam first brought them back to life again, and he has since explained, in a book about Abyssinia and the Expedition, that he did so because "it had been insinuated in more quarters than one" that Theodore had been deceived with regard to the cows, and that "he was the author of the deception." Mr. Rassam accordingly, in self-defence, declares that when he sent a message to Theodore that the cows had been accepted he was acting directly under the orders of Lord Napier, who, on being asked by him what answer should be returned to Theodore, said, "I accept them." Lord Napier considered this statement incorrect, and, as it was made in an official Report to Government, he felt bound to notice it. He appealed, therefore, to General Merewether, who happened to be present on the occasion, and who gives the following version of the affair. We extract it in full, as it constitutes a very clear and short history of the whole case:— . . . . After this account, our readers will, perhaps, wonder how it ever came to be rumoured that anybody—far less Lord Napier—had "deceived Theodore" by accepting a present offered under such circumstances. They will have observed that the cows were not offered by Theodore until all the principal prisoners had been actually given up, and, we may add, until the surrender of the remainder of the prisoners had unconditionally been promised and actually begun. There was, therefore, no longer any motive on the part of Lord Napier, or Mr. Rassam, or anybody in the English camp for deceiving Theodore; whereas on the previous day there had existed one of the strongest possible motives. Theodore was then stubbornly holding out for impracticable terms, with all the captives at his mercy. Lord Napier had every temptation which could influence a man in his position to make some concession by which they could be secured from danger. When he twice sent Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad back to Magdala, it was generally considered in the camp more than probable that they would never return, but would perish in a general massacre, and, to say nothing of the struggle which it must have cost Lord Napier, as one of the kindest-hearted and most considerate of men, to expose them to this fearful risk, he knew that such a massacre would deprive the Expedition of all its lustre and himself of his well-earned laurels. The great mass of his fellow-countrymen would have readily enough pardoned the escape of Theodore, since they would never have clearly understood how Lord Napier was bound in honour to his Abyssinian allies to punish the tyrant; but they would never have forgotten the slaughter of the captives. Yet, under these terrible temptations, he had the courage to remember that "the honour of England stood before all things," and to perform an action than which, to our thinking, there are few more sublime recorded in history. It is on the face of it absurd to suppose that a man who acted in this way should have afterwards consented in any sort of fashion to "deceive Theodore" when the motive for deceit had been removed. Indeed, we should not condescend to defend Lord Napier from such a charge. We are only endeavouring to show how strange it was that any report of the kind ever got abroad.

Nor can we see what motive Mr. Rassam could have had for deceiving Theodore about the cows, or what ground there can be for the "insinuations" about which he complains. At the same time, however, his explanation does not appear to us very happy. He has the misfortune to differ on two points, not immaterial to his defence, from both Lord Napier and General Merewether. The balance of evidence is against him. But, even waiving this point, and assuming that Lord Napier did use the words "I accept them," if Mr. Rassam, from his knowledge of Abyssinian customs, attached any special importance to the acceptance, he ought to have explained its nature to Lord Napier, who could not be expected to know what his words conveyed. We cannot ourselves, however, see that any importance attached to the acceptance of the present at that time, after all Theodore had already done, and all he was still doing in the way of concession and humiliation, not merely without exacting any condition in return, but after having deliberately placed himself beyond all hope of exacting any.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The well-known remark about Voltaire, that he wrote history much better without facts than with them, is capable of a pretty general application to

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" —The Belfast Banking Company.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed under one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 3/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies for remitted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.
For further particulars apply to MR. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sookiajee Street, Byculla.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April.....Rs. 5 8

Madras	Do.	Do.	4 8
Bombay	Do.	Do.	3 0
Official Monthly	Do.	Do.	1 0

JANE WOODHALL.
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies can be had from
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART BORER BRINDER.
Now landing, from Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly xecuted.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not exposed to what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, height near 14-3 and aged 6, with a set of covered buckle harness complete.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold together or separately.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A nearly new small park phaeton with lamps and shaft.
The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them:
One very high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.
One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.
The above horses to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
The property of a gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
Prop ties of two Gentlemen.
A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.
A very small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green with lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.
A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.
A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order, and cost in England £550.
The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.
Also,
A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature broughams of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The properties of Gentlemen.
A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.
A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.
The properties of Officers.
A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A second-hand cab buggy, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.
Just Landed,
A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nase Brothers, Longacre.
The Property of Gentlemen.
2 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonette with lamps and shaft.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plated and brass mounted buggy, dog-cart, and gig harnesses.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new waggonnette.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.
1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
26th April, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, Germain Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision, we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—
1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.
2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.
3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.
4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand)

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A.1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—HAUTZAS, Black capsule, do	" 25	" 14
" 2—LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" 12
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, do	" 22	
" 3—LA ROSE, Yellow capsule do	" 18-8,	10-8
" 4—ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, do	" 17	" 10
" 5—MEDOC, Red capsule do	" 15-8,	" 9
" 6—MEDOC, White capsule, do	" 13-8	
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, do	" 22	

BURGUNDIES.
Very Choice—RED AND WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32	
NUITS, ditto	" 26	
MACON, ditto	" 21	
CHABLIS, ditto	" 22	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	" 36	Rs. 19-8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil ditto	" 32	" 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING, ditto ditto	" 27	" 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	" 32	" 17-8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	" 34	
" " BRAUNBERGER	" 25	
HOCK, " JOHANNISBERGER	" 42	
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	" 34	
" " RUDESHEIMER	" 26	
" " HOCHEIMER	" 23	

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28
SHERRY, No. 1, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22
do. No. 1, BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry	" 22
do. " 1, BROWN SEAL, pale and dry	" 22
do. " 2, YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18
do. " 3, WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	" 20
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage)	" 33

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, BLACK SEAL—Dessert Wine, mature	" 24	8
2nd " RED SEAL—a good second quality Wine	" 18	9

SPIRITS.
Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.
These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
COGNAC, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule	" 25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 23
" " Scotch	" 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	" 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	" 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—
DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.
CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.
INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.
MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.
TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.
Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—
The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—	thin seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.	
Ditto	brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at " 28	

YOUNG & Co.,
5 Borah Baazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

APOLLO WAITING and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—For sale, by the undersigned, just landed in prime condition—
Ex "Rohilla"—Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. and I. Burke, Dublin. Price for quarts Rs. 5-8 and pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.
Ex "British Sovereign"—Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled by F. Friend & Co., quarts only Rs. 5-4 per dozen.
Ex " City of Venice"—Tennant's India Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5-4 and pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen.
T. HAMMOND,
23rd April, 1869. Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra "	4 4	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts "	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints "	3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts "	6 4	6 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & C. WHITE'S
UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use "	27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand "	30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine "	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine "	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown "	44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.
MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
	" 3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Age	" 28	" —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	" —
	Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 24	" 13
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 30	" 16
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 36	" 19
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	" 25	" 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	" 36	" 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	" 40	" 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	" 20	" —
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares	Rs. 26.	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
SHERRY.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
GIN SHERRY.
OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
A few remaining cases of Guinness's best export Stout, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen and Co., Liverpool, and just landed ex "Weatherfield," being in prime condition.
Rs. 3-8 per dozen pints when taken in quantity.
Bombay, April, 1869. G. F. PIM & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Do. Port	" 30 "
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	" 17 "
Do. Do. St. Julien	" 13 "
Do. Brandy	" 12 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—
An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.
The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.
All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.
DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents, and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in Textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to guarantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just received per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Patterns and self-measurement Card free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.
Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers. Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets Best Quality

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	10 0	to 14 0
" Drab Shell Hats	8 0	
" Black	8 0	
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	4 0	to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	3 0	
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	3 0	

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Soho Leather Portmanteaus, from	14	0 to 40 0
" Hat Cases, from	5	0 to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	8	0
Travelling Bags	10	0 to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	10	0 to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	12	0 to 18 0

SHIRTS.
London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	48	0 to 60 0
Dress, very fine, from	55	0 to 70 0
French Printed Cambric, from	30	0 to 40 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	5	0 to 7 8
Silk and Wool "	8	8
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	9	0 to 10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen	18	0 to 24 0
Finest do. do.	42	0 to 60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink	60	0 to 84 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	30	0 to 40 0
Do. very fine do.	36	0 to 60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	8	0 to 12 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	6	8 to 9
Fine Dressed do.	12	8
Superior do. do.	14	8 to 18 0
Fancy Striped Cotton do.	12	0 to 16 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain	15	0 to 20 0
Silk Balmorals	15	0 to 20 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Glympic Collars with fancy ends, from per doz.	3	0 to 5 0
West India Collars	5	0
Fall Mall do.	5	0 to 6 0
Universal do.	5	0 to 6 0
Sandringham do.	5	0 to 6 8
Oxford do.	5	0 to 6 8
Shakespear do.	6	0 to 6 8
Milton do.	5	0 to 6 0
Granville do.	6	0 to 6 8
Shakspear Dux	5	0 to 6 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.	3	4 to 8 0
Fine do. do.	6	8 to 10 0
Irish Linen do.	7	8 to 10
Irish Cambric do.	9-0, 12	9 to 15 0

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	9	8
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2	8 to 3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	3	0 to 4 0

BELTS.

Elastic Belts, from	1	8
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Belts, from	2	0

BRACES.

Self-coloured Berlin Braces, Washing, from	1	0 to 2 0
Vulcanized Silk Elastic Cantab Braces, from	2	0 to 3 8
Superior Silk Elastic Braces, from	3	0 to 3 8

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches per yard	1	4
" 90 "	1	12
" 108 "	2	8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat, from	40	0 to 50 0
Extra superfine Silk facing and lined	55	0 to 60 0
Black Frock Coat	40	0 to 55 0
Extra superfine	45	0 to 65 0
Morning Coat, from	29	0 to 45 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from	14	0
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from	15	0 to 25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	8	0 to 12 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waiscoats, from	8	0 to 12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	10	0 to 14 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from	5	0 to 8 0
Commodores an Linen Drills, in great variety	5	0 to 8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	18	0 to 25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from	18	0 to 22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	20	0 to 25 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	8	0 to 16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers	6	0 to 10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and coloured	10	0 to 15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12	0 to 15 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, from	15	0 to 18 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, from	15	0 to 20 0
Racket and Cricketing Suits, from	20	0 to 30 0
Namul Cloth for Shikar suits, from	18	0
Coloured Sleeping Suits	5	0 to 6 0

SUITS.

Tweed suits, any shape, from	25	0 to 40 0
Angola do. do.	35	0 to 55 0
Lounging do. do.	40	0 to 50 0
Visiting do. do.	45	0 to 65 0
Dress do. do.	50	0 to 80 0
Holland Loose Office Coat	6	0

TOWELS—SIZES 30 TO 60 INCHES.

Brown Huckaback Towel, from	3	12
White Honey comb	9	0 to 12 0
Fancy Striped	18	0 to 24 0
Brown Turkish	12	0 to 24 0
White Turkish	12	0 to 21 0

MALLACA CANES, in great variety		1	8 to 4 0
BROUGHAM WHIPS	do.	from	6 0
BUGGY WHIPS	do.		4 0
HUNTING do.			8 to 10 0

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

Patent Leather Dress Boots	12	0
" " Shoes	8	0
Best French Calf, side spring, from	10	0 to 14
Shooting Boots	14	0

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
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NOTICES.

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FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
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Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.